

N° 1674.

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
ET TURQUIE**

Convention commerciale avec proto-
cole de signature et annexes.
Signés à Angora, le 31 mai 1927.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AND TURKEY**

Commercial Convention, with Proto-
col of Signature and Annexes.
Signed at Angora, May 31, 1927.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 1674. — COMMERCIAL CONVENTION² BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE TURKISH REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT ANGORA, MAY 31, 1927.

French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place March 26, 1928.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, of the one part, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, of the other part, being desirous of developing the economic relations between the two countries, have resolved, in conformity with the Treaty of Friendship between Czechoslovakia and Turkey, of October 11th, 1924, to conclude a Commercial Convention, and have for this purpose appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

M. Miloš KOBR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic at Angora ; and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

M. Ali DJÉNANI BEY, former Minister of Commerce, Deputy for Ghazi, Aintab,
M. Ali CHEVKI BEY, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

Article 1.

The products of the soil and industry of one of the Contracting Parties, imported into the territory of the other, shall not be liable to any duties, coefficients, taxes or other charges whatsoever, other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be imposed upon the like products of any third country.

While enjoying the advantages stipulated in paragraph 1, the products of Turkish origin enumerated in Annex A, shall not be liable, on importation into Czechoslovakia, to higher import duties than those fixed in the said Annex A.

While enjoying the advantages stipulated in paragraph 1, the products of Czechoslovak origin enumerated in Annex B shall not be liable, on importation into Turkey, to higher import duties than those fixed in the said Annex B.

It is understood that most-favoured-nation treatment shall likewise extend to the application of Customs regulations, Customs treatment, the method of examining and analysing imported

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Prague, March 5, 1928.

goods, the conditions for the payment of Customs duties and charges, and the classification of tariffs.

Exports consigned to one of the Contracting Parties shall not be subjected by the other to any duties or charges other or higher than those imposed on the same articles when exported to the country most favoured in this respect.

Article 2.

The products of the soil and industry of either of the Contracting Parties, which have passed through the territory of another country or countries, shall not be subject, on importation into the territory of the other Party, to higher duties or charges than would be imposed if they had been imported direct from their country of origin.

Article 3.

Each of the Contracting Parties may, in order to establish the country of origin of imported products, require the importer to produce a certificate of origin, attesting that the imported article has been produced or manufactured in the country concerned, or that it is to be considered as such in view of the labour expended on it in that country.

Certificates of origin, drawn up in conformity with the model annexed to the present Convention (Annex C), shall be issued either by the competent Departments, or by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to which the consignor belongs, or by any other organisation or body approved by the country of destination. The Government of the country of destination may require certificates of origin to be endorsed by its diplomatic or consular representative.

Certificates of origin shall be dispensed with in the case of postal packets, if the non-commercial nature of such packets is recognised by the country of destination.

Article 4.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two Contracting Parties.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right, however, to prohibit or restrict imports and exports in the following cases, provided such measures apply to all other countries in a like situation :

- (1) In order to retain possession of such resources as are indispensable to maintain the food supply and to safeguard the economic life of the nation ;
- (2) For reasons of public safety and national security ;
- (3) As a sanitary measure or for the protection of animals and plants from diseases or parasites ;
- (4) For the purpose of applying to foreign goods such prohibitions or restrictions as are or may hereafter be prescribed by domestic laws, in regard to the production, consumption or conveyance within the country of similar native goods or the trade therein ;
- (5) In order to establish or maintain State monopolies ;
- (6) To prevent the export of gold specie or bullion.

Article 5.

The Contracting Parties undertake to accord each other reciprocal freedom of transit over the lines of communication most suitable for international transit, for passengers, baggage, goods

and articles of every kind, packets, vessels, boats, carriages and wagons or other means of transport, and guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in this respect.

Goods of every kind crossing the Customs territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally exempt from all Customs duties (or charges) except statistical dues and supervision charges entailed by the transit.

The stipulations of the present Article shall apply to goods transhipped or warehoused during transit.

The foregoing provisions shall be without prejudice to measures taken in conformity with the Customs laws of the respective countries to prevent the clandestine importation of goods.

The transit of goods may be prohibited :

(a) For reasons of public safety or national security ;

(b) For reasons of health or as a precaution against diseases of animals or plants.

The Contracting Parties shall have the right to take the necessary precautions to satisfy themselves that goods which, in their territories, constitute a State monopoly, are genuinely in transit.

Article 6.

Internal duties and charges which are or may hereafter be levied by the State, the provinces, the communes or any other public body, in respect of the production or manufacture of goods or the consumption of an article in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, may not be imposed on the products, goods or articles of the other Party to a greater degree, or in a more irksome manner, than upon similar products, goods or articles of the country itself.

Article 7.

Merchants, manufacturers and other business men of one of the Contracting Parties, who prove, by the production of an identity-card drawn up in accordance with the attached model (Annex D) and issued by the competent authorities of their own country, that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry in that country and that they pay the legally established taxes and imposts there, shall have the right to make purchases, either in person or through travellers in their employ, from merchants or producers, or in public places of sale, in the territory of the other Contracting Party. They may also take orders from merchants and others who make use, in their trade or industry, of goods corresponding to those offered. They may likewise carry samples or specimens (but not goods) with them, or have them sent. They shall not be liable to any special tax or duty in respect of the transactions enumerated in the present Article.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities responsible for the issue of the identity-cards mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Subject to reciprocity, the two Contracting Parties agree to apply most-favoured-nation treatment in this matter.

Article 8.

Nationals of one of the Contracting Parties proceeding to fairs or markets for business purposes shall not receive less favourable treatment in the territory of the other Party than its own nationals, provided they are able to produce an identity-card in conformity with the attached model (Annex E), issued by the authorities of the country of which they are nationals.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities responsible for the issue of the identity-cards referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to itinerant traders, hawkers or individuals canvassing orders from persons not engaged in any trade or industry, each Party reserving full legislative freedom in this respect.

Article 9.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply :

(1) To the treatment which has been, or may subsequently be, accorded by one of the Contracting Parties in the matter of frontier traffic with neighbouring States ;

(2) To the special advantages or benefits which may obtain or may subsequently be allowed in regard to Customs tariffs and, generally, in all commercial matters, as between Turkey and the countries which were detached from the Ottoman Empire in 1923 :

(3) To special benefits resulting from a Customs union.

Article 10.

No distinction shall be made on the railways between the inhabitants of the territories of the Contracting Parties, as regards either carriage rates or the time and method of despatch. In particular, goods sent from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other, or carried in transit through that territory, shall not receive less favourable treatment, in respect either of despatch or carriage rates, than goods despatched from the respective territories, either to an inland destination or to a foreign country, provided they are conveyed over the same line in the same direction.

Exceptions shall only be allowed in the case of consignments at reduced rates for the purpose of relieving temporary distress in special cases, or of consignments for charitable organisations.

The two Governments also reserve the right to settle the details of their reciprocal railway communications and transit by direct agreement between the railway administrations.

Article 11.

Vessels and boats flying the flag of one of the Contracting Parties, their crews and cargoes, whether proceeding direct from the country of origin or from another country, and irrespective of the place of departure or destination of their cargoes, shall enjoy, in the ports and territorial waters of the other Party, the same treatment in every respect as the vessels, boats, crews and cargoes of the most favoured nation.

Article 12.

The present Convention shall come into force one month after the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force until it is denounced by either of the Contracting Parties, such denunciation not taking effect until six months have elapsed.

Article 13.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Prague as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Angora on May 31, 1927.

(L. S.) (Signed) M. KOBR.

(L. S.) (Signed) Ali DJÉNANI.

(L. S.) (Signed) A. CHEVKI.

PROTOCOLE OF SIGNATURE.

On the occasion of signing the present Convention, the Delegate of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic has made the following declaration on behalf of his Government :

To meet its requirements, the Czechoslovak Tobacco Monopoly shall purchase an average quantity of 3,000,000 kilogrammes per annum of Turkish cigarette tobacco.

It is understood that the various qualities used by the Monopoly shall be offered in the open market in sufficient quantities and at prices corresponding to those ruling for tobacco of similar quality from other countries.

The prices shall be established on the basis of tenders submitted by Turkish and other firms in response to the invitation of the Czechoslovak Monopoly.

Notice inviting tenders shall be given to the Turkish Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Constantinople a sufficient time in advance, for publication.

The export of tobacco purchased by the Czechoslovak Tobacco Monopoly for its own use shall not be subject to any restrictions, formalities or charges whatsoever, other than those imposed upon tobacco exported to any other country.

The Czechoslovak Tobacco Monopoly shall prove, by the production of Turkish official documents, that the tobacco in question has been exported direct from Turkey to Czechoslovakia.

Ad Article 1.

The two Contracting Parties agree to readjust the coefficients shown in Annex B to the present Convention, according to exchange fluctuations, under the conditions laid down in Article 2 of the Commercial Convention signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923.

The Customs duties of the Czechoslovak tariff and those fixed in Annex A to the present Convention, are expressed in Czechoslovak crowns.

If the average rate of the Czech crown, when compared with the rate of the dollar or pound sterling or with the mean rate of these two currencies, is found to have risen or fallen by at least 10 % since 1925 — the average rate for one whole month being taken — the Czechoslovak Government shall introduce a coefficient to ensure that the autonomous and conventional duties shall retain their value relative to the mean rate of the said currencies during 1925.

In order to keep this equivalent value of the duties constant, the Czechoslovak Government shall, if necessary, fix the coefficient for maximum periods of one month and shall proceed to readjust the said coefficients for the following month, in accordance with the foregoing conditions.

In order to decide the exchange rates, the Czechoslovak Government shall take as the basis the quotation on the exchange at Prague, New York or London.

The two Contracting Parties agree that, as regards the above-mentioned readjustments of coefficients, they will apply to each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

Ad Article 4.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Convention shall in no way limit the right of the Czechoslovak Government to take such measures in regard to imports or exports as may be necessary to protect the vital economic interests of the country, provided that these measures are of a temporary nature and are applied without discrimination.

So long as it is necessary for the Czechoslovak Republic to control imports or exports by means of licences, the conditions for the granting of the licence shall in no case be less favourable than those imposed in respect of the products of the soil or industry of any other country.

Any temporary removal of a prohibition or restriction, by the Czechoslovak Republic in favour of the products of any third Power shall apply immediately and unconditionally to identical or similar products of the other Party.

Ad Article 6.

It is understood that Turkey may continue to collect the consumption taxes specified in the schedule annexed to the present Protocol on the products enumerated therein, on terms of equality as between her own nationals and Czechoslovak nationals.

The present Protocol shall come into force at the same time as the present Convention, of which it forms an integral part.

(Signed) M. KOBR.

(Signed) Ali DJÉNANI.

(Signed) A. CHEVKI.

ANNEX A.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

No. in Czechoslovak Tariff	Designation of Goods	Import Duty in Czechoslovak Crowns per 100 kg,
ex 8	Saffron	700.—
ex 9	Figs :	
	(b) Dried :	
	(1) In small boxes, cases or baskets	200.—
	(2) Strung or otherwise packed	120.—
	Note : Dried figs, strung or otherwise packed, for the manu- facture of coffee substitutes, by permission and under control .	40.—
		240.—
10	Raisins, in clusters or plucked ; currants :	130.—
	(a) Raisins in clusters or plucked	30.—
	(b) Currants	
ex 11	Lemons	60.—
12	Oranges :	90.—
	(a) Oranges	540.—
	(b) Mandarines	200.—
ex 14	Pistachio nuts	28.—
ex 16	(a) Dried almonds, with or without the husk	200.—
ex 17	Olives, fresh, dried or salted	
ex 36	Walnuts, ripe	90.—
	Hazelnuts, ripe :	140.—
	(a) Unshelled	
	(b) Shelled	Free
ex 47	Sesame seeds	42.—
ex 62	(b) Licorice root	
79	Birds' eggs, also yolk and white of egg, liquid :	40.—
	(a) Birds' eggs and white of egg, liquid	Free
	(b) Yolk of egg, liquid	
81	Animal wax :	42.—
	(a) In natural condition (crude)	
	(b) Prepared (bleached, coloured, in tablets or moulded into balls), mixed with other materials or not, e.g. grafting wax, sticking wax, wax cement, and the like	280.—
83	Skins, raw (green or dried, salted or limed or not, but not further worked)	Free
ex 104	Olive oil, accompanied by a certificate of purity issued by the competent Turkish authorities, in the French language	36.—
	Note : To No. 104. Olive oils specified in No. 104 for technical purposes, denatured under control of specially-authorized Custom houses	6.—
ex 106	(b) (1) Olive oil, accompanied by a certificate of purity issued by the competent Turkish authorities, in the French language :	
	(a) In bottles	54.—
	(b) In tins	81.—
ex 139	Meerschaum	Free

No. in Czechoslovak Tariff	Designation of Goods	Import Duty in Czechoslovak Crowns per 100 kg.
147	Emery :	
	(a) Raw	Free
	(b) Granulated, ground, washed	20.—
151	Liquorice, inspissated, in boxes or blocks	150.—
ex 152	Opium	360.—
ex 159	Valonia and gall-nuts	Free
ex 174	Gum tragacanth	Free
180	Cotton, raw, carded, bleached, dyed, milled, cotton waste	Free
220	Wool, raw, washed, combed, dyed, bleached, milled and waste	Free
ex 237	(b) Knotted carpets	3375.—
240	Silk cocoons, silk waste, not spun	Free
ex 243	Floss silk (silk waste, spun) twisted or not :	
	(a) Unbleached or bleached (boiled off)	Free

ANNEX B.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC.

Consecutive number	Number in Tariff	Designation of Goods	General tariff piastres gold per 100 kg.
1	32	Cheese :	
		(b) Good quality	480 × 5
2	97	Hops	300 × 5
3	217	Furniture :	
		(b) Of bent wood, or of such wood combined with rush, straw or reed plaits or other materials.	190 × 9
4	270	Cotton tissues :	
		(a) Unbleached :	
		(1)	400 × 5
		(2)	680 × 12
		(b) Bleached :	
		(1)	450 × 5
		(2)	450 × 5
		(3)	1320 × 12
		(4)	1000 × 12
		(5)	700 × 5
		(6)	560 × 5
		(c) Towels, serviettes, etc.	750 × 5
		(d) Dyed or printed :	
		(1)	1880 × 5
		(2)	1600 × 12
		(3)	1200 × 12
		(4)	500 × 5
		(5)	560 × 5
5	292	Grey cloth for packing purposes, including bags thereof	50 × 5
6	294	Mats and carpets of jute, hemp or manila	90 × 5

Consecutive number	Number in Tariff	Designation of Goods	General tariff piastres gold per 100 kg.
7	323	Tissues and stuffs not enumerated elsewhere, pressed or not, for men's or women's clothing, furniture stuffs, and other uses, made of wool or mixed with other materials other than silk : (a) Pure wool : (1) (2) (3) (b) Cotton warp : (1) (2) (3) 1600 × 5 1400 × 5 1300 × 5 1100 × 5 900 × 5 600 × 5
8	339	Garments, ready-made clothing and other tailor-or dress-maker-made articles for men, women and children : (a) Of cotton, linen or ramie (c) Of wool, pure or mixed with other materials, except silk 2000 × 9 4000 × 9
9	402	Articles and ornaments in faience and porcelain, etc. : (b) Of two or more colours, neither gilt nor decorated (c) Of one or more colours, gilt or decorated. 140 × 5 300 × 5
10	405	Glass, common, cast or moulded, hollow or not, of natural colour, such as demijohns, bottles, phials, flacons, tubes, plates, insulators, roofing tiles whether combined or not with other materials	40 × 5
11	406	Window and plate glass, ordinary, plain or fluted : (a) White or semi-white (b) Coloured or corrugated	35 × 5 80 × 5
12	416	Unsilvered glass, etc.	60 × 5
13	426	Wire of iron or steel : (a) Ordinary (b) Covered with copper, tin, zinc or lead	25 × 5 40 × 5
14	435	Nails and tacks of iron or steel : (a) Ordinary	45 × 5
15	441	Tools and instruments of iron and steel, with or without handles : (a) Shovels (f) Other tools and instruments, etc.	30 × 5 450 × 5
16	445	Articles of hardware in iron, not enumerated elsewhere, whether combined or not with other materials, such as : coffee-mills, culinary utensils, etc. : (a) Ordinary (b) Enamelled or galvanized	100 × 5 160 × 5
17	449	Other fine articles of iron or steel not enumerated elsewhere, such as : sewing-thimbles, buckles, buttons, small bells, spurs, etc. : (a) Combined or not with ordinary materials	300 × 5
18	464	Works and articles of copper, alloys, etc. : (a) Crude or lacquered, unpolished (b) Finished, lacquered, polished, oxidised or nickelled	400 × 5 1750 × 5
19	503	Refrigerating machinery and apparatus for breweries, distilleries and refineries, also parts for same	200 × 5
20	507	Agricultural machinery and parts for same : (a) (b)	Free Free

ANNEX C.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

We (authority issuing the certificate) certify that :

Producer or manufacturer

M. Agent of M.
 Residing at
 Authorised dealer,

residing at has declared before us, on his responsibility, that the goods
have their
 specified below are of (.....) origin or manufacture, in accordance with reliable
 documents which have been produced to us by the consignor. These goods are sent to
 to the order of M. merchant or trader at
 by (land, route or ship)

Number and nature of packages	Marks Numbers	Gross and net weight (in kilogrammes) or measure of capacity and value	Nature of the goods

Certified on my responsibility, the
our

.....
Signature of the declarant.

Confirmed by us (authority issuing the certificate), who attest also that the sale of the goods specified above has been actually concluded in this country.

.....
(Date and signature of the authority issuing the certificate.)

Seen at the Consulate of for verification of this signature.

.....
(Date, signature and seal of the Consulate.)

ANNEX D.

NAME OF STATE.
(Issuing authority.)

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Valid for 12 months from the date of issue.

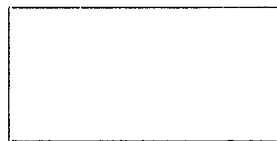
Valid for No. of card

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card, M.
..... born at
resident at possesses¹
at¹ under the name of
(or) is a commercial traveller in the employ of the firm(s) of at
which possess(es)¹
under the name of

As the holder of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases for the above firm(s), it is certified that the said firm(s) is (are) authorised to exercise its (their) trade and industry at and pay(s) the taxes required by law to this end.

Description of holder :
Age
Height
Hair
Special marks

(.....), 192...
Signature(s) of head(s) of the firm (s) :



Signature of holder.

ANNEX E.

IDENTITY CARD FOR VISITORS TO FAIRS OR MARKETS.

It is hereby certified that M. the bearer of this card, proceeding with his goods to the fairs and markets in (insert Turkey in the case of Czechoslovak nationals and Czechoslovakia in the case of Turkish nationals), is resident at and that the statutory taxes imposed must be paid in respect of his business.

This card is valid for a period of months.

(Place, date and signature and seal of the issuing authority.)

¹ Give name of factory or business.

N.B. — Only the first part of the form should be filled in in the case of the head of a commercial or (industrial) establishment.

SCHEDULE.

CONSUMPTION TAXES.

Tea	40 piastres per kilogramme
Coffee	20 » » »
Petroleum	6 » » »
Rice	10 » » »
Margarine, oleomargarine and other animal fats	80 » » »
Candles, stearic	30 » » »
Ordinary soap	5 » » »
Sacks, old and new	5 » » »
Spices	30 » » »
Matches	½ piastre per box of 60 matches
Wax matches	1 » » » » »
Cigarette paper	1 piastre per 50 sheets
Patent lighters	25 piastres each
Sugar	15 piastres per kilogramme
Biscuits	} Subject to a consumption tax according to percentage of sugar they contain.
Chocolate	
Condensed milk	
Sweetstuffs and glucose	
Non-alcoholic beverages (mineral waters and lemonades)	
Other products containing sugar	
Tombac	40 piastres per kilogramme.